

PEACE NEWS

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Guilty Nations

by PERCY REDFERN

WHEN the Ruhr dams were breached, and an uncontrollable sweep of water drowned utterly helpless families probably by the hundred, it seemed impossible to believe that the release of such blind devastation could have been intentional.

But this simplicity was soon corrected. One read of "elaborate, previous study," "exact timing," and "skilful, daring execution"; and then of the King's thanks.

So it was total war! It was regrettable, but part of the price of victory! Pacifists, too, are content simply to invert this attitude, and declare all forms of war to be equally wrong.

But there are crimes from which criminals shrink; and it is because of the good in human nature that we can be shocked, illogically, by every new extension of war.

Hitting the Helpless

What hurts us in each case is an attack on the relatively helpless. The early Zeppelin raids in the last war, the sinking of the Lusitania, and the first use of gas shocked and angered people largely because of the element of massacre. The killed were either unarmed or unarmed in respect to the killing weapon.

The same feeling was quickened by the Japanese bombs on Canton, and the German bombing of Rotterdam, just as it has been produced by the starving of children through the blockade, and the killing from the air of disarmed French workers, engaged only in getting their living where they must.

Mr. Churchill at Washington has spoken of "the process so necessary and desirable of laying the cities and other military centres of Japan in ashes." I am not interested in military centres; but cities include so much more, as well as citizens. At Washington the programme was received, we are told, with Congressional "loud cheers."

Outside the Congress, and some day inside, it will be felt, again no doubt illogically, that the destruction of cities by citizens themselves defended by the size of their country and its over-all, greater remoteness, is another hitting by the strong of the relatively weak. And as the Germans are able to publish lists of hospitals, churches, museums, and historic houses, libraries and art galleries said to have been wrecked by British bombs, so the Far East will have its story, and will appeal to that sense of horror at special ill-doing which exists in us all.

Why We Can Hope

The peoples suffering and to suffer, Mr. Churchill spoke of as "the guilty nations." This was going some way beyond omniscience itself.

On the Last Day, the parting of sheep from goats is at least to be decided by personal records. The most literal hell was never imagined as the penalty for national attachments. When we are looking at peoples by the hundred million, to suppose that one part has the right to destroy justly while the other consists of criminals to be destroyed, is, of course, nonsense.

Nevertheless, we must welcome the moral feeling which recognizes that guilt exists. If no such feeling survived, so that every act of war on every side came to be accepted as determined, and outside morality, and therefore to be put up with, and met by similar violence without complaint, then, most terribly, hope would be dead.

There are guilty nations. No pacifist would indict the small nations, from Finland to Belgium or Greece, obviously more sinned

against than sinning. None the less, no country can isolate itself from guilt, which is also one and indivisible. War was not invented in Germany. Ever since the rise of sovereign States we have had an anarchy in Europe, and a division of nations into the territorially rich and the comparatively landless and poor, which ancient experience could have proved as certain to lead to wars.

But all nations in this welter have followed policies of national self-regard with content. The discrimination that can be made is against those countries which have possessed the greatest riches and power. It is they who, even in founding the League of Nations, closed the door upon any radical peaceful change. A generally indefensible order was, for their particular advantage, to last for ever!

Moral Basis of Peace

The hope is that the moral shocks we get from what we say we have to do for victory will lead us to some active notion of how much deeper the wrong goes. We may come to feel that we are destroying much of a world that is also our world. It

is that common, human home in which each land is necessary to all.

Part of the awakening will come from the hurt to our own land. The treasures we cast away—turned, for one detail, into bombs by the hundred thousand tons—are those we needed and shall need for rebuilding Britain and ending poverty.

Children now born may see this country with a population shrunk and aged, and troubles now unguessed heavy upon all. Already we may begin to think whether it will help them to have a Europe still divided, weak and poor, a Europe of ruins for hate to point to as British-made.

Peace will not simply come. It must be organized and arranged. For this we have plans enough, and skill enough.

The first and absolute need is for repentance. The saving feeling will be that of grief and pity for the mess we are all making of the world. To ascribe all the guilt to others is to sterilize conscience; but we can rejoice that it is within the same moral order for every revulsion against our own acts to be a foundation for peace.

PACIFIST COMMENTARY: EDITED BY "OBSERVER"

Shortening War?

HERE is the Archbishop of York's defence of our unlimited bombing of Germany in his Diocesan Gazette.

"In its most hateful form it was used by the Germans when they bombed undefended Rotterdam, Belgrade, and other cities, murdering thousands with the deliberate intention of striking terror into the hearts of the civilian population."

"This kind of bombing has not been undertaken by the Allies. They have aimed at military objectives, with the purpose of breaking down the military opposition of the enemy, though unavoidably many civilians have also had to suffer."

"The real justification for continuing this bombing is that it will shorten the war and may save thousands of lives" (Daily Mail, Jun. 25).

But that is the German justification for their bombing. They claimed that it would, and did, shorten their wars against Holland and Yugoslavia. The same argument can be used to justify gas, or any other abomination.

The argument is always disingenuous. Neither side really asks: How can I most effectively shorten the war? But the quite different question: How can I most effectively compel the enemy to capitulate? If shortening the war were the real aim, an effort at negotiation would suggest itself immediately.

First War Aim Achieved?

THE Germans have apparently come to the conclusion that they cannot force us to capitulate. We believe that we can force them to capitulate. Capt. Liddell-Hart puts the situation:

"Our initial object of curbing aggression and proving that it does not pay has virtually been achieved. The Axis has paid a crippling price, and there is much evidence that its aggressive thirst has been quenched."

"The enemy might well be glad to make peace on the conditions we demanded on entering the war. But that does not mean that his will to resist has been broken, or that we are in reach of achieving our further object and more recent demand—for his unconditional surrender. We have a hard road to tread on the way towards that" (Daily Mail, Jun. 28).

No small part of the reason why this "further object" is universally accepted—even by Archbishops, who are undistinguishable in this matter from non-Christian mass-men—is that it is supposed to be easy to accomplish. I do not believe this. I believe

that the price to be paid in human life and human suffering will be hideous.

It is hard to understand why, when we are probably in a position to gain our ends, in so far as they are just, without further bloodshed and starvation, we should make no real attempt "to shorten the war" by negotiation. That it should never occur to an Archbishop that this is, at any rate, the Christian way of trying to shorten the war passes my comprehension entirely.

Dis-United Nations

SO soon as the danger of Axis victory has been removed, cleavages appear on every hand in the ranks of the United Nations. The Observer (Jun. 27) complains that sufficient attention is not being given to them.

"The Yugoslav Government crisis has not been treated as an event of importance by the British press. Similarly, the difficulties in harmonizing the Greek Government with the Greek resistance movement at home, the deterioration of Polish-Czech relations, the antagonisms between the Czechoslovak Government in London and the autonomist Slovak and Sudeten-German emigre movements, have passed almost unnoticed. Meanwhile the continued tug-of-war inside the newly formed French Committee for National Liberation is often dismissed as 'petty emigre politics.' In reality, all these events are most serious."

The Observer suggests that the émigré Governments should no longer be treated as the real governments of the countries they "represent." They should be assigned a more realistic function.

"Few, if any, of them will still after the war be the true interpreters of their homelands to the United Nations. But all of them may become the only true interpreters of the new world-polity of the United Nations and of European unity."

In other words they should form the nucleus of the "Council of Europe" which Mr. Churchill has proposed.

Outdated Nationalism

THAT surely is a little Utopian. What these émigré Governments of Eastern Europe have in common is an exaggerated nationalism. What material is this for a new Council of Europe? As for this new world-polity of the

Liberation?

"IN GERMAN-OCCUPIED EUROPE THERE IS A POPULATION OF NEARLY 200,000,000, THE MAJORITY OF WHOM ARE ALREADY ON, OR BEYOND, THE VERGE OF STARVATION. WHEN INVASION COMES COMMUNICATIONS WILL BE FINALLY DISRUPTED, EARTH WILL BE SCORCHED, SUCH MEAGRE FOOD DISTRIBUTION AS NOW TAKES PLACE WILL CEASE, AND MISERY UNUTTERABLE WILL ENGULF THESE MILLIONS OF PEOPLE."

Lt.-Gen. H. G. MARTIN

Daily Telegraph Military Correspondent,
D. Tel. Jun. 28.

"BUFFER POOL"

HEADQUARTERS Fund is still hanging fire. I do hope it will get a move on. Its object is to provide a cash reserve for Headquarters—a kind of "buffer pool," to use the current phrase—whereby the strains that are imposed by a fluctuating income may be eased.

The scheme of Area organization, though it is being steadily extended, does not yet produce the steady flow of regular income which was anticipated. It is still irregular to a degree which gives our Treasurers a headache. They need a reserve which they can borrow from in the lean months, and replenish in the fatter ones, if the machinery of Headquarters is to run smoothly, and not be continually jolted by a monthly deficit.

Do not forget the less spectacular, but absolutely essential activities of the PPU.

Contributions since Jun. 18: £11. Total to date: £42 5s. 6d.

THE EDITOR

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United Nations which, if the émigré Governments were born again and born different, they might interpret to their peoples after the war, we have yet to learn what it is. It is doubtful whether any agreement they might reach between themselves would have any relevance at all to the political problems of post-war Europe. One doubts whether even a whole-hearted agreement between the two rival leaders in the French National Committee would be valid for post-war France. And we know France much better than we know the remoter others.

The French Picture

FAR from whole-hearted agreement, the cleavage in the French National Committee is extreme and undisguised. Only vigorous interposition by the Allied Commander-in-Chief has been able to preserve the show of unity. Is this a re-emergence of the deep cleavage which has divided France ever since the Revolution—between "laïque" and clerical, the rationalists and the Catholics—de Gaulle being regarded as (rather than being) the representative of the former, and Giraud of the latter?

The picture is not so simple as that. It is complicated by other factors: the dictatorial intransigence of de Gaulle, who seems to be persuaded that he is a very great man indeed, and the conviction of many thoughtful Frenchmen that Vichy is not simply a synonym for villainy, nor Petain for poltroon, and that de Gaulle is bent on the extermination of many French patriots who sincerely believed that Petain's was the only way. The collaborating minority in France, says Mr. D. W. Brogan (M. Guardian, Jun. 24), "has got within its ranks a far higher proportion of the French elite than have rallied to the conquerors in Holland or Greece, not to speak of unbearably Poland."

European Melting-Pot

BUT the French situation is still more obscure. A stout defender of Giraud writes: "Properly speaking there is no 'Giraud party.' But there is a 'de Gaulle party,' or rather a 'movement,' a congress of which was held on Jun. 6 in Algiers. A 'political' congress, with the Croix de Feu Charles Vallin on the platform. A political congress held under the protection of soldiers belonging to a personal army and armed with Tommy guns. I wonder where we have seen such a thing

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"Dedication of Force"

"I SPENT the greater part of last year in the ranks," said Mr. Robert Bernays, M.P., in a recent speech.

"I have come to two main conclusions from that memorable experience. The first is that there is more practical Christianity in a Nissen hut than in any place in which I have ever found myself. The average private in the way he helps his comrade . . . is a living expression of Christ's injunction: 'Ye are all members one of another.' But too few of them are church-goers, and one of the reasons I believe, is that they are unable to resolve the apparent conflict between Christianity and war."

"Our hopes for the future," Mr. Bernays continued, "lie not in the abolition of force but in the dedication of force. . . . The ideal that ought to be given first priority in the Church militant is to give honour to the profession of arms, to dedicate force, and to ensure that it is maintained for the preservation of mankind from that greatest of all our haunting fears—the ambitions and malice of cruel and wicked men."

Let us not lightly dismiss this way of thinking, but ask ourselves what Mr. Bernays is trying to say. By his own admission the private soldier today finds Christianity incompatible with the war. Is Mr. Bernays telling him that his thinking and feeling are wrong and that, if he had been taught the true Christianity, he would realize that it sanctifies a war waged "to preserve mankind from the ambitions and malice of cruel and wicked men"? The present war (Mr. Bernays would say) is such a war. Therefore the apparent contradiction between Christianity and the war is resolved.

If Mr. Bernays meant this, he would surely have tried to convert his comrades in the hut. If he did try, he obviously failed. His silence on the matter indicates that he did not try.

What he has in mind, we think, is a new and, he would say, a Christian use of an army. He would, we think, point to the fact that Christ did not condemn the Centurion for his profession; and that Paul taught that "the powers that be are ordained of God." He would appeal to the attitude of the early Christian towards the Roman Empire, which it regarded as a precious world-order, maintained by a legitimate use of force. Though it did not approve of Christians embracing the profession of arms, it did not expect Roman soldiers who were converted to Christianity to renounce their profession. The Roman legions were a force of military police internally, and a frontier guard externally. No early Christian proposed that the frontier guard should be withdrawn. And under Constantine the Roman legions were at last formally "dedicated." *In hoc signo vinces.*

Much the same idea is vaguely present to many Christian minds today. What shall we say to it? First and foremost, that the Roman Empire was a supernatural State. Nationalism did not exist. Roman citizenship under Caracalla was open to all. The ordering and defence of such a society was a totally different thing from the ordering and defence of a modern national State.

But Mr. Bernays does not suggest that national force cannot be "dedicated" and remain national; indeed that the whole idea of Christian "dedication" is blasphemous if it is applied to the army of a sovereign and independent national State. It is arguable that, if a world-State, or a world-federation could be established, the armed forces necessary to keep the peace within it could be regarded as dedicated to a Christian end. But the exponents of the idea of "dedicated" force reject with indignation the corollary that the "dedicated" force cannot possibly remain under national control. In the last resort for them God and the nation are one. They may possibly get the private soldier to believe that—that is, indeed, what they propose in future to teach him—but they will not get him to believe it is Christianity. He knows better.

RUSSIA

Yesterday, TODAY, and Tomorrow

Stalin has brought the Third International to a close; rumour has whispered of a concordat between the Kremlin and the Vatican. Most of the erstwhile "Down with Bolshevism" brigade are now saying in hushed and reverent tones what a great man Stalin is; it is not so apparent that pacifists in general are ready to try to think well of the USSR. Without being controversial, let us in all fairness examine the present position in Russia.

UNTIL 1917 Russia was almost entirely an agricultural country, hardly out of her Middle Ages. She had no Reformation, no Renaissance, no Industrial Revolution to shake her and to enable her thinkers to find outlets for their creative energy. Consequently, when Russia collapsed as a result of the War, all her pent-up energy, unreleased since the Middle Ages, was bound to find an outlet somewhere.

There was no great variety of outlets available. The Church was discredited by its association with Tsarism: education was for the few; and the only able leaders were among the Communists. It is hardly to be wondered that Russia became Bolshevik in 1917.

Neither need we be surprised at the savagery on both sides in those years after the War. A nation was emancipating itself from slavery—it was as elemental as that. Russia was five hundred years behind the times.

When the Bolsheviks had freed Russia from foreign interference, they continued to export Communism, in much the same way as Fascist countries export Fascism. Their internal programme, as we know, was to modernize Russia—perhaps Americanize it is more apt! The Russian peasant, always a great believer in common ownership, learned to cultivate the land by methods as modern as the moment.

There was great enthusiasm for the new society. If the emphasis in that

new society was on the material side of life, there was nothing startlingly different in it from Capitalist society.

The persecution of religion in Russia came about because it was generally felt that the Christians particularly were either hostile to the new society, or were lukewarm about it.

There was great impatience with those who would not "keep step." If not justifiable, this impatience is understandable. It is very difficult indeed not to say "I told you so" when things go wrong. It is perhaps more difficult for the non-pacifists to refrain from capping it with "Shall this fellow live?"

RUSSIA is feeling the pinch of war again. The Baltic-Black Sea line is her throat, and Germany is holding it very hard. Russia is going to call for all the help she can in order to shake off her assailant.

With the ending of the Third International Stalin has given proof of his desire for better relations between the USSR and other nations. Communism is for internal consumption only. Dr. Goebbels will be unable to hold up the Bolshevik bogey with such success as hitherto, though doubtless he will say that the Fourth International is due when hostilities cease. Perhaps it will be. Doesn't it depend on how Russia is handled by the other powers?

At any rate for the moment Stalin has spiked Goebbels's guns, and has gained the good will of large numbers of Europeans and Americans. He has come into line with the so-called democracies. What are we going to do about it? His gesture is at once generous and realistic.

It is to be hoped that a Soviet-Vatican concordat will be arranged. It would help

to ease the Russo-Polish problem and create good relations between Italy and Russia, besides making a good impression on the Roman Catholic world altogether. It would ease the tension between Catholic and Communist in Spain, help to reintegrate France, and tend to separate the Nazi Party from the German people. If the Vatican could do it, a concordat between the Pope and the USSR would be one of the best examples of statesmanship this century has seen, and certainly the best in the present war.

Stalin is aiming at a coalition of Communists and Socialists, plus the Catholic world, against Germany, while attempting to split her internally. In effect his policy will probably unite Germany internally against the Nazis and provide a coalition (of Catholics and Communists) government in Germany when the Nazi Party is no more. This again is a realistic policy. No-one else, apparently, has even begun to wonder what the alternative to Nazism is for Germany.

PACIFISTS will not agree with a coalition of force. They will agree that improved relations with Russia on the part of every nation as a result of the winding-up of the Third International and the hoped-for concordat are desirable.

In all fairness to non-pacifist politicians, it must be said that they will have helped to resolve the dilemma of Europe if they can help to heal the breach between the Catholic Church and Communism. If they can, Europe may recover from the disease which began in Spain like a modern Black Death, and engulfed Europe.

There was no unity anywhere in the inter-war period. Perhaps a new vision of Christianity and a new vision of labour will emerge from the present efforts at agreement between the old enemies.

There is, however, a note of warning in it all. Russia is a totalitarian State. The Roman Church is authoritarian. A combination of secular and religious authoritarianism sounds grim. Does it portend a new Middle Ages? The answer lies within ourselves.

The pacifist holds the key. The man who dares say "No" to the overmighty State, and whose religion rests upon inward conviction, is after all the "world-shaker."

One man with a dream, at pleasure
Shall go forth and conquer a crown;
And three with a new song's measure
Can trample an empire down.

O'Shaughnessy was abundantly right. Destiny doesn't happen: men make it. What are we going to make—a new Renaissance and Reformation, or a new Dark Ages? The issue is as stark as that!

COMMENTARY

(Continued from page 2)

before. Was it not at Munich?" (New Statesman, Jun. 26).

The implication is serious. It suggests that, with due allowance for profound differences between France and Spain, de Gaulle corresponds to the Falangist element, and Giraud to the Catholic conservative in the Spanish set-up; in other words, both are anti-democratic. De Gaulle stands for a "national socialism" based on the new technology, Giraud for royalism and conservatism. Certainly, there appears to be much more of the Führer about de Gaulle than Giraud. It is not so much that this sort of cleavage is alarming as that it is outside the range of British experience or expectation. We have no idea how completely political Europe is in the melting-pot.

Yugoslav Crisis

THE Yugoslav crisis is a cruder affair than the French, as befits the political and economic backwardness of the nation, and the relative barbarism of its pre-war political organisation, based on the dragging into a specious racial unity of the culturally distinct Croats by the pan-Serbs. The Serbian dynasty has a brief and bloody history which made no appeal to the Croats whose past belonged to a more august civilization. M. Jovanovich, who represented the pan-Serb policy of oppressive nationalism, has been compelled to resign. By whom?

The resignation followed hard upon a visit of the Russian ambassador to King Peter, and apparently in consequence of it. The Yugoslav Cabinet had not been allowed even to discuss the strong Russian protest against the activities of Gen. Mihailovich and his Chetniks, whom the Russians accused of collaboration with the Axis. Mihailovich was Jovanovich's protégé. So we may guess that, on the Russian initiative, the United Nations made what was called, in the days of diplomatic decorum, a demarche to King Peter's Government. But the resignation of Jovanovich has not created unity. Two attempts to form a new Ministry have failed.

Invasion from South-East

FROM the Economist (Jun. 26)—if the news was in other journals, I did not see it—I learn that the armies of Germany's allies on the Russian front have returned home. "The first step in the new German strategy is to demobilize the satellite armies and return them with all speed to agriculture and industry. The troops of Hungary, Slovakia, and Croatia have all come home by now. There is only a token force of Rumanians in the Kuban. . . . The only foreign troops are the various Waffen SS, recruited from among the toughest Axis supporters in the South-East. The Volksdeutschen—the German minorities scattered throughout the Balkans—are the backbone of these special volunteer divisions." From this, and other evidence, the writer deduces that "The Germans clearly expect an onslaught from the South-East," and pronounces their plan of defence "soundly conceived."

This may be an added reason for the crisis in the Yugoslav Government, and for the strained relations between the Greek Government here and the Greek resistance movement, to which the Observer alludes. By the end of the article the writer in the Economist abandons the convention of imputing to German opinion the expectation that the attack will begin in the South-East. He states it as a fact. "The support of the guerrillas is probably the most valuable asset. That is why it is essential, on the eve of the operations, to repeat unequivocally the call for unconditional surrender."

County Council Urges Food Relief

A NOVEL form of local action for food relief is reported from Caernarvon, where the County Council considered a resolution supporting relief submitted to it from the Criccieth Free Church Council.

The Finance Committee of the County Council, to whom the subject was first referred, recommended "that as the Government had the matter in hand the County Council could not usefully take any action at present." But at the Council meeting this was vigorously challenged, and an amendment "that the Council express its full approval of the spirit and the contents of the resolution" and urge the Government "to give immediate heed to the petition it contained" was moved by Ald. William George.

After full debate the Finance Committee's recommendation was lost and the "full approval" amendment carried by 48 votes to 14.

Meanwhile, two notable feats in the raising of funds for relief purposes are reported from Yorkshire and Lancashire.

The representative Merseyside Committee, whose Secretary, Mary Harland, has been outstanding in her efforts to educate public opinion, were associated with the British Council in arranging a Halle Orchestra concert, with Eileen Joyce as soloist, in aid of Famine Relief Committee funds at the Liverpool Philharmonic Hall on Whit Monday.

In Leeds the Civic Fund for the Starving Children of Greece amounted to £11,400, and a cheque for this amount was handed to the Duchess of Kent on behalf of the Greek Red Cross at Leeds University on Jun. 19.

Local showings of the film "Greek Testament," which continue for some weeks, are being made the occasion for great efforts by local Food Relief Committees. In many places pictorial posters of famine in Greece, which are obtainable from the Greek Red Cross, are being displayed, while leaflets are distributed to patrons of the cinemas concerned.

In addition to Vera Brittain's article, "The British People Want to Help the Greeks," *Hellas*, Jun. 25, contains two important articles on relief work now in operation. One is quoted in the adjoining column, and the other analyses the 150,000 tons of foodstuffs which have been carried to Greece in the eight Swedish relief ships placed in relief service last August. The largest single item is 134,128 tons of Canadian wheat, but the total of dried and evaporated milk so imported is less than 1,500 tons. "While these ships have

been in service nine months, Greece—before the war—imported a similar amount of foodstuffs every six weeks."

Yet even this inadequate relief has "brought about a substantial reduction in the starvation death-rate in that country—in some sections as much as two-thirds."

How Relief Works in Greece

EVERY Greek freighter—there are 100 of them left—is carrying vital supplies to Allied ports.

BUT INTO THE HOME PORTS OF STARVED AND AXIS-OCCUPIED GREECE NO GREEK VESSEL MAY ENTER. ONLY EIGHT FREIGHTERS, FIRST PLACED IN SERVICE BY THE GREEK WAR RELIEF ASSOCIATION LAST AUGUST, CAN CROSS THE WAR BARRIERS TO BRING A NATION'S FOOD. THE MERCY SHIPS PROVIDE SUBSTANCE RATIONS FOR 3,000,000 GREEKS.

In the very heart of Greece a nation, stunned and shaken into chaos by starvation, an amazing organization has been built. Formed by a joint commission of Swedish and Swiss Red Cross workers, under International Red Cross auspices, its purpose is to reach the Greeks directly with food shipped from America.

Every time a food ship docks at Piraeus its cargo is checked and received by Red Cross representatives. Supplies are rushed to Athens and Piraeus kitchens, where Greek now have soup and bread or bring home flour and dehydrated vegetables.

Throughout the country the commission operates its own warehouses, flour mills and bakeries, often taking over the whole economy of an area, so that the priceless food never leaves responsible hands.

Village distribution is made by leading citizens, picked members of the commission's local committee. Each of the 1,600 local committees makes its report so that the commission is quickly informed of crisis famine in every section. Five hundred commission inspectors travel Greece continuously to check on their work. Greek War Relief shipments get through to sections where all other communication fails. Inadequate to break Greece's terrible hunger, yet they are checking famine till greater help comes.

—from "How Greece is Being Saved from Starvation," *Hellas* Jun. 25 (emphasis as in the original).

The Delusion of Leisure

By WILFRED WELLOCK

The recognition that under modern industrialism the value of man and the quality of human life have fallen is extending, but very few people realize the extent of the decline or its underlying causes.

The tendency is to take a superficial view of the problem and to look for a solution in political action, or the line of least resistance. All the evils of the industrial system are accepted (including the conveyor belt, meticulous timing, and other speeding-up devices) in the belief that salvation can be achieved by the increase of leisure.

DURING the last fifty years Socialists have been inclined to tolerate the dehumanizing tendencies in modern industrialism on the ground that mass-production methods would yield ample leisure in which the worker could really live, receive abundant compensation for the few hours it was necessary to spend in drudgery. H. G. Wells and others declared that a rationally organized State would reduce the drudgery to three or four hours per day.

This anticipation, like so many others, has turned out to be a delusion. The national State failed to emerge.

It is true that the working day has been somewhat shortened, but at the cost of speeding-up methods and excessive mechanization which nervously exhaust the worker to a greater degree in 8 hours than did 10 hours' work fifty years ago or 12 hours' in the eighteenth century.

The advocates of social salvation through increased leisure failed to recognize the full implications (including its devastating moral and spiritual effects) of a social system founded on profit-making.

LESS LEISURE THAN EVER

In total war, which in the nature of things must be highly mechanistic, the promised leisure of earlier dreaming completely fades out. Today we are in the midst of what looks like being a five or six years' war at the very least. It was preceded by four years of intensive military preparation, and before that by fifteen years

in which our annual expenditure on militarism averaged about £110 millions. And behind that was the first world war.

Out of the present war will emerge a world in which unprecedented economic crises will make a military victory a terrible temptation to the victors. All the politicians are promising us a long thin time. Moreover, the job of policing the world, afterwards, which the United Nations are allocating to themselves, will in itself mortgage much of the workers' leisure during the next twenty years, or until world war number three emerges.

It is contended, however, that peace production will necessarily be speeded up by the application of war inventions and up-to-date war plant, in order to lower prices and capture new markets, and that this will bring the age of leisure.

That hope is wholly without foundation. Such a policy would intensify international competition, stimulate enmity, and lead to war, while to carry the conveyor belt into almost every factory and workshop would transform all but a very few workers into complete robots, from whose nerve-racked bodies and unsatisfied, nauseated minds would come new demands for extravagant antidotes: following professional sport, dogs, and horse-racing; pictorial and musical sentimentalism; and, for the more enterprising, the possession of a motor-car or an aeroplane.

"DILUTED" LABOUR

In a May Day (1943) speech Sir Stafford Cripps stated that a number of big aircraft

factories were now running with no more than two per cent. of skilled workers in their complement, and claimed this as a magnificent achievement in what is called labour dilution. The newspapers hailed the triumph.

Labour "dilution" is a good description, for it means transforming man from a living soul into a soulless cog. We are getting cheap commodities by a process which cheapens, devalues, and dehumanizes man, who came upon this earth to grow in the image of God.

The failure of modern industrialism to develop and satisfy the whole man has led to the adoption of every kind of subterfuge to provide tolerable substitutes for the satisfactions which only a fully integrated life can give.

The big idea in the twenty years between the two world wars was to possess a motor car. Such possession was the hall mark of success, the proof that one had "got there," had joined, if only at the tail end with an Austin 7 or a Morris 8, the ranks of the "fortunate," privileged classes.

In the great majority of cases the object of possessing a motor car was to escape from an existence that had become increasingly insupportable. One rushed home from work on Saturday noon, jumped into the car with the family and a carefully organized paraphernalia, and tore away somewhere like maniacs escaped from hell.

The motor car has its right and good uses; but its main function in modern civilization, apart from business, has been to provide a quick escape from an existence that had become intolerable.

WORKING FOR LEISURE

But the making of millions of motor cars consumed still more of the leisure in which the worker was to find his promised paradise. The present war is doing for the aeroplane what the last war did for the motor car. The mass production of aeroplanes in this war points the way to an even more exciting means of escape from the horrors of a mechanical existence.

But there is no satisfaction in escapism. Something positive and constructive is called for. The modern mania for leisure springs from an unnatural way of living, and in particular from the absence of creative labour.

Today the worker plays no conscious part (except in some measure during a war) in advancing the commonweal. He possesses no social responsibility or sense of fulfilling a vital social function. In all that he does he sees himself estimated on the level of the machine, his value being merely a productive and profit value.

Along that path mankind will never find salvation, never fulfil the purpose nor reap the harvest of abundant life for which man was created. Men must travel by a very different route to reach that goal.

P.P.U. Armistice Campaign

IT is to be hoped the Peace Pledge Union Groups throughout the country who are running Armistice Campaign meetings will have the courage of their convictions and not hoodwink the public by refusing to advertise these meetings in the name of the PPU.

The recent meeting in Lancaster run by the Lancaster PPU is an example of fear of public opinion, for it appears that the organizers were afraid of the beloved name of the Union. Let us face the public with an honest declaration that the Peace Pledge Union is running the Armistice Campaign. Let us be frank and honest lest we go down in the public eye with dishonour.

JOHN NICHOLSON

WORDS OF PEACE-27

War and the People

Henry Ford (at the age of 79) in an interview with John C. Manning at Detroit, reported in the Sunday Express, Feb. 7, 1943.

IF I had my way I would make every man over 50, including myself, do the fighting. Then I know there would be no more wars.

Your so-called statesmen and world leaders give you lots of false reasons why wars are inevitable, but they never once have asked the people how they felt about it, except maybe between wars, when it might be asked as an abstract question. People don't want war, whether they live in America or any other place in the world. They don't get profits or glory out of it. All they get is misery. The people of the world hate war so much that when they're out of it they don't even like to think of it.

When I say the people I mean the real people, the farmers and factory workers and office workers and small merchants and professional men and their wives and mothers. It is because these people don't like to think about war that wars continue. People normally want to mind their own business and rear their families and live decently in friendship with their neighbours. Consequently, they have allowed politicians to usurp too much power.

Letters to the Editor

Owing to the large number of claims on our severely limited space, correspondents are urged to keep their letters very brief, and preferably under 250 words.

At the monthly meeting of the Uxbridge (PPU) Region held on Jun. 15, the subject of the resolution passed at the AGM on the Armistice Campaign was raised and a vigorous discussion ensued. A great deal of misapprehension was expressed at the implications contained in the resolution, especially the reference to the Campaign taking precedence over all other activities of the movement.

Whilst recognizing the necessity of using every effort towards bringing about the cessation of hostilities at the earliest possible moment, it was felt that this could only be achieved by each individual acting on his or her own responsibility. Mass action would have far less effect than personal witness. In this way, too, we should all be working in complete harmony.

We are therefore interpreting the resolution in this Region as a personal challenge and re-dedication.

JAMES A. BROWN
(Hon. Sec.)

2 Corwell Lane,
Hillingdon, Middlesex.

In Defence of P.L.C.P.

In a recent review you did injustice to the People's Common Law Parliament movement. PCLP is "machinery" available to the people. It is still partly in an experimental state of development but offers the people a real means through which to express themselves, free from corrupting influences, on any matter appearing as unjust: local, national, or international.

The movement, to function for all persons (some politically and religiously prejudiced), must be, as it is, non-sectarian and non-political. A pacifist need not fear participation; on the contrary, for the very nature of PCLP allows all reasonable expression. A pacifist may object to certain decisions made at a People's Assembly; but there can be no legitimate objection to the "machinery."

The main purpose is, through People's Assemblies, to create an informed and active public ready to expose and prevent injustice wherever they see it. Moral-civic laws will only be observed by Governments and MPs when people are able and willing to work through a people's "machinery" capable of initiating reforms on anything they feel a concern about. The PCLP hopes, as people become aware of its great possibilities, to develop Street and Ward Guilds until all are embraced.

FREDK. J. BAYLEY
Librarian,

Brighton and Hove Common Law Council.
32 Roslyn Rd., Shoreham-by-Sea.

Christian Party Proposals

WHATEVER different political views Pacifists may hold, are they not united in their horror of the possibility of an after-the-war Churchillian Government? The Christian Party therefore suggests a campaign to defeat this possibility (a) by persuading people to vote only for candidates pledged to:

1. A completely changed social system in which the profit motive is replaced by production and distribution for the needs of the people;
2. A World Council whose chief business is to arrange for the free exchange of goods between nations, without restriction, on a basis of needs;
3. The financial system should be changed so that money is no longer a commodity, but a token to facilitate the supply of needs; community control of the banking system;
4. At the Armistice the minimum age of conscription should be raised to 25, and within, say, 5 years conscription should be abolished.

(b) by using influence to arrange as far as possible that candidates in agreement with the above proposals shall not be fighting each other at any election. Interested people are asked to write to Mr. E. Law, 298 Pound Rd., Oldbury, nr. Birmingham.

G. NORMAN ROBBINS

Ideas Wanted

Can you encourage PN readers to exchange "useful hints" and ideas for furthering the pacifist cause?

I correspond with Letter Friends in America—may I post Peace News to them? I want to encourage my children in thrift—how can they save excepting through War Savings? The youngsters always want to listen in and go to the films—shall I comment or remain silent? I want to distribute pacifist literature when read—what is permissible, what is forbidden? I would like toleration towards pacifists to become more general in my place of worship—can I make any move? I suggest that short, interesting replies will be helpful to others.

LOUISE HYNARD

Eynsford, Kent.
Certainly, you may send Peace News to USA.—Ed. PN.

"Lungs" for London

Sunny Devon! Devonshire Hills! Wye Valley! How attractive these holiday advertisements sound to the tired Londoner! But when one is restricted to an occasional weekend, such areas are out of the question. Are there no delightful guest-houses in Kent or Sussex? If there are, I do wish their owners or managers would advertise in Peace News.

V. LAWRENCE

THE basis of the Peace Pledge Union is the following pledge which is signed by each member:

I RENOUNCE WAR AND I WILL NEVER SUPPORT OR SANCTION ANOTHER.
The address to which new signatures of the pledge should be sent, and from which further particulars may be obtained is:

★ PPU HEADQUARTERS, ★

Dick Sheppard House, Endsleigh St., W.C.1.

The Development Secretary reports a UNIQUE GROUP

Contrary to my usual experience I have received such a spate of news from Areas this month that I have had difficulty in making a selection of the most interesting.

I OUGHT to tell you of the Scottish Council Pamphlet Club. Allistair Steven informs me that the Club choose a suitable pamphlet each month and persuade someone to write a page or two of study notes, which are then duplicated and sent to the members, with the pamphlet, for the cost of the pamphlet only, plus postage.

The membership of the club now stands at 50, and it is likely that a unique group will come into being, as a result of these activities, composed of individual members living in remote country districts or otherwise out of touch with Group meetings. It is proposed that they should write their comments on the pamphlets and send them on to the Secretary, who will summarize the correspondence and send it out with the next month's pamphlet.

The active members in Scotland are so scattered that a link, such as the Pamphlet Club, is often the only way in which many of them can keep in touch with the main stream of thought in our movement. Allistair Steven's address is Elm Grove, Alyth, Perthshire.

Lincolnshire is a part of the country from which I seldom receive any report. I was, therefore, very pleased to learn that Mrs. J. Stedman, the East Midlands Area Organizer, had been able to arrange a successful meeting at Scunthorpe, on Jun. 19. In the afternoon Janet spoke on "The Function of the PPU Group." A discussion followed and was continued during the "American Tea," and in the evening Mr. Lightfoot, of Manchester, spoke on "The Work of the PSU in Manchester."

On Jun. 18 the Merseyside Regional Committee attempted an evening meeting, although they were apprehensive of the effect of double summer time on the attendance. The meeting was held in Liverpool, with Roy Walker as the speaker on "Non-Violence for the West." Bill Roberts, the Regional Secretary, informs me that the attendance was encouraging.

The Altrincham Group, which used to be a real force in the early days of the Manchester and District PPU, has recently sprung into life again after a period of inactivity. Any lonely CO in the district is asked to write to the Group Secretary, Mr. F. Crawshaw, 14 Grove Lane, Timperley.

Three new Groups have been formed at Dewsbury, Goole, and Harvington and six new Contact Members, at Barnsley, Bideford, Hoyland, Liverpool, Start Point and Wisbech.

The addresses are: Miss J. Boyes, 21 Ravens Cres., Dewsbury; Mrs. Frankland, 18 Altrincham Av., Goole; Mrs. Wood, Oakfield, Barnsley; Mrs. Boyle, Santhia, Beach Rd., Westward Ho; Miss G. Walker, School House, Hoyland, nr. Barnsley; Mr. E. McCoy, 56 Grove St., Liverpool 7; Miss M. James, Start Point, Devon; and Mr. W. G. Adams, 80 Ramoth Rd., Wisbech. The Harvington Group is at an Agricultural Hostel.

Albert E. Tomlinson

"a pamphlet for study"

PACIFIST TECHNIQUES

by Charles F. Titford

with an introduction

by Alex Wood

Price 6d. (post free 7d.)

The P.P.U. BOOKSHOP,
Dick Sheppard House, Endsleigh Street,
London, W.C.1.

Quakers' "Negotiate Now" Plea

THE Philadelphia Yearly Meeting of Friends has sent to each member of the United States Senate and House of Representatives the following message:

"The Quaker faith in the universal responsiveness of men to good will enables us to declare that it is never too late to apply reasonableness and reconciling love to any human problem. In the present war situation, we can best express this faith by urging an immediate peace based on mutual concessions in the cause of international justice."

"To this end we declare to our Government and to our fellow citizens that an immediate peace by consultation can be made morally better and more permanent than any peace which might be won by continuing the war. We urge that peace aims be re-defined, giving special emphasis to the contributions which the United States is prepared to make to the cause of international justice, and that these be offered to the world as the basis for an immediate peace conference."

Though they would appear to favour a negotiated peace only on condition that the enemy peoples "reject fascism" by overthrowing their present Governments, the Friends' Peace Committee in this country, with the approval of the executive body of London Yearly Meeting (the Meeting for Sufferings) has published a statement on unconditional surrender from which we take the following:

"If the British were threatened (with war till their unconditional surrender) it would only redouble their determination to win the war, for they would know that negotiation was denied. This will also be the effect on Germans, Italians, and Japanese, for any hope that any of them may have had of achieving a negotiated peace through overthrowing their rulers and fascism is now gone. The new policy will not bring peace more quickly."

"Will it, however, bring peace more surely? 'Unconditional surrender' is incompatible with a settlement freely negotiated between nations who share the aim of a co-operative peace. It means complete submission to the undeclared will and to the absolute power of the victors...."

"At the outset of the war we were more aware of realities. Officially it was made clear that Britain would not negotiate with Hitler, but that 'if proposals are made we shall certainly examine them.' Unofficially the same policy was equally clear in The Times statement that the first essential in any peace terms 'is the assurance that the German Government is willing to sit down at the conference table with ourselves and the representatives of all other interested peoples, including those over whom Hitler now asserts dominion, in order to plan the future of international Governments and peoples in terms not of force but of reason'...."

LOCAL ACTIVITY

A column and a half of the Nelson Gazette, Jun. 22 (almost exactly one fifth of the space not devoted to advertisements), was occupied by a letter (itself over a column) from Richard Bland, a local alderman and N.W. Area member of the PPU National Council, and an editorial comment on it.

The letter, though mainly a plea for real thought on the question of "What kind of peace—and when?" put the pacifist point of view that if "we wait until the last bomb has blasted the last victim into eternity... we shall get a worse peace, not a better, than if we aim at ending the war by negotiation."

The editorial comment not only disagreed but showed the usual misconception of the nature and method of negotiation. Although Richard Bland advocated seeking a settlement which would tackle the causes of war, the editor asked, "Which of our allies would be prepared to abandon to their conquerors?" as if negotiations were merely a question of offering the other side peoples and territories "as a bribe to 'call the war off.'"

OPEN-AIR MEETINGS

The Birmingham Council of the PPU, following a number of indoor meetings in the town, planned to hold weekly lunch-hour meetings in the Bull Ring beginning on Jun. 23, when the platform bore one of the posters issued by the Friends, urging that "Durable peace can be attained only by negotiation."

The principal speaker was Mr. Henry Hilditch, secretary of the W. Midlands Area Committee of the PPU. There were quite a number of interruptions and interjections from the crowd of about 250, the commonest being to the effect that, far from the settlement of Versailles having been too vindictive, enough had not been done to "smash the Germans."

SECOND HAND BOOK BARGAINS FROM THE P.B.S. LIST

INTO THE WAY OF PEACE (special edition in new condition). Contributors: J. Middleton Murry, Kenneth Rawlings, Evelyn Underhill, etc. Edited: Percy Harthill, 2s. 6d. (2s. 9d. post free).
EDUCATION AND THE SOCIAL ORDER. Bertrand Russell 4s. (4s. 6d. post free).
THE LIFE OF JESUS. Rev. Conrad Noel, 6s. (6s. 6d. post free).
THE BLACK JACOBINS. C. L. R. James, 6s. 6d. (7s. post free).

AND LATEST PAMPHLETS!

INDIA—WHO IS RESPONSIBLE? Douglas Owen (Facts and Figures of Indian Conditions), 4d. (5d. post free).
WHAT I STAND FOR. Ignazio Silone (author of Fontamara, etc.), 3d. (4d. post free).
THE CASE OF ERLICH AND ALTER (Soviet Execution of Jewish Bund Leaders) 2d. (3d. post free).
GERMANY'S RECORD (a reply to Vansittart), 3d. (4d. post free). (Parliamentary Peace Aims Group).

And All Your Pacifist Literature

PEOPLE'S BOOK SERVICE, 18, Noel St., off Wardour St., W.1. (Write for P.B.S. Lists, 1d.)

It seemed clear that this is still the normal first reaction of the average man-in-the-street audience.

Mr. Hilditch was particularly successful in obtaining a more receptive hearing by quoting Lloyd George's remark in 1917 (recorded in J. L. Hammond's "Life of C. P. Scott"): "If people really knew (i.e. of the horrors of the fighting) the war would be stopped tomorrow. But of course they don't know and can't know. The correspondents don't write and the censorship wouldn't pass the truth. What they do send is not the war but just a pretty picture of the war with everybody doing gallant deeds."

The meeting seemed to show that an experienced and capable speaker can get an attentive and not entirely hostile hearing for the case for negotiated peace.

The first of a series of evening meetings in the Birmingham districts was fixed for last Saturday in Yardley. Last week a letter was sent to the Women's Co-operative Guilds inviting them to accept speakers. The town's second special selling of Peace News was arranged for last Friday with the six-page issue containing articles on the Armistice Campaign.

On Jun. 20 the War Resisters' Group, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, held an open-air meeting on the Town Moor, which was so successful as to encourage them to be "on the spot" on the following Sunday. John Morley and Frank Maitland spoke, and the latter has commented that "our effort, which only made use of local speakers, should serve as an encouragement to other parts of the country."

Said to have written on a window blind "Durable peace can be obtained only by negotiation," Oliver Ward, of S. Norwood, described as a middle-aged Civil Servant, was reported by the Evening News to have been fined £2 with 5 gns. costs at Croydon, on Jun. 25, "for chalking inscriptions in a Southern Railway carriage."

"This sort of thing is an extreme nuisance, and it also seems to inspire other people with childish minds to do it," added the prosecuting solicitor. The report added that "Ward said he was very sorry and undertook never to do it again."

CHARGES: 2d. per word, minimum 2s. 6d. (Box No. 6d. extra).

CASH must accompany copy, except for series bookings.

LATEST TIME for copy to be received: **MONDAY.** Please type copy separately from your letter.

ACCOMMODATION

C.O., 25, with conditional exemption, seeking agricultural work, requires unfurnished house to rent or buy. Clarke, Woodlands, London Rd., Stevenage, Herts.

FOR ALL properties to be let or sold in N.W. London and Districts, apply to McCraith and Brooks, Auctioneers and Surveyors, 44 Market Place, N.W.11. (Speedwell 9888, 3 lines), who will give special attention to the requirements of pacifists.

HOLIDAY HOSPITALITY required for one or two weeks for children 5-13 years of age from slum district. Anywhere within 50 miles of London; countryside, suburbs suitable. Reply, Secretary, Children's Hospitality Committee, For, 165 Grays Inn Rd., W.C.1.

HOMELY holiday accommodation in cottage, guest, or farmhouse wanted for four people (not difficult to please) for Jul. 10-17, within 70 miles Leicester. Two bedrooms. Berrill, 139 Narborough Rd., South, Leicester.

MAURICE AND LILY BUTCHER urgently require unfurnished accommodation. 18 Monk's Hall Rd., Northampton.

WANTED by two business ladies, two large rooms, unfurnished, and kitchenette. Ilford district. Box 927 PN, 3 Blackstock Rd., N.4.

EDUCATIONAL

FIND RECREATION and new power to serve through speaking and writing. Correspondence (also visit) lessons 5s., classes 1s. 6d. Dorothy Matthews, B.A., 82 Primrose Hill Rd., London, N.W.8.

FOR SALE & WANTED

ACCORDIONS bought, sold and part exchanged. Good selection, satisfaction guaranteed. 43 Perth Rd., Leyton, E.10.

BOOKS suitable to form library for Girls' Club (7-14) gratefully received. Mrs. Howell, 15 St. Aldate St., Gloucester.

LACED RUBBER BOOTS. 9. 16s.: Game-keeper's suit, 18s. 6d.; Ladies' Walking Shoes, 7. 7s. 6d.; Raincoat, Short Man's, Wool Lined, 14s. 6d.; Black Suit, Striped Trousers, 16s.; Youth's Sports Coat, 8s. 6d.; Youth's Flannels, 4s. 6d. Box 960 PN, 3 Blackstock Rd., N.4.

LAMB BRAND RIBBONS. Cleanest, clearest, longest; 3s. 6d. each, postage paid; 10s. three; 18s. 6d. six. Name typewriters, colours. Hardman and Sons, 15 Prospect Place, Preston.

WAR RESISTERS' INTERNATIONAL would welcome gifts of foreign stamps, for subsequent sale on behalf of W.R.I. funds. Any such gifts received with gratitude. Please send to the War Resisters' International, 11 Abbey Rd., Enfield, Middlesex.

LAND & COMMUNITY

EVANGELICAL Catholic community wants men for market garden; those with knowledge of foreign stamps, carpentry, or typing preferred. Also assistant for book and church furnishing business (London), and part-time helper needed. No capital required Box 940 PN, 3 Blackstock Rd., N.4.

VACANCY for man in market garden community. Gloucester Land Scheme, Hempsted, Gloucester.

YOUNG SCOTSWOMAN, healthy and active, desires share in smallholding, district nr. Edinburgh, or E. Scotland preferred. Box 961 PN, 3 Blackstock Rd., N.4.

LITERATURE &c.

A **HANDBOOK FOR PIONEERS** on the Religion of the Future. "Building the Temple Yet To Be," by Muriel Barber, price 1s., postage 3d. The Order of the Great Comenians, Hertha's Chapel, Meopham Green, Kent.

Pacifist on C.O. Tribunal

A WELL-KNOWN pacifist has become a member of the Northumberland and Durham CO Tribunal. He is the Rev. E. L. Allen, lecturer in Theology and Religious Knowledge at King's College, Durham University, and a contributor to Peace News.

Reporting the fact that he "has accepted an invitation to become a member" of the tribunal, The Friend (Jun. 25) added that "He made his own position clear before accepting the invitation."

(In the House of Lords on Mar. 2, the Duke of Bedford unsuccessfully moved "that appellate tribunals should contain a majority of persons who, while fully prepared to recognize and reject the appeals of persons who are not genuine, have sympathy for the position of the sincere objector.")

Mr. F. J. O. Coddington, the Bradford Stipendiary Magistrate, addressing the York Magistrates' Association, Jun. 17, said that he would class conscientious objectors "among the people you could not deter. But the important thing was not to help those people to make them martyrs in their own eyes and other people's. The idea should be to make them appear merely silly" (Yorkshire Evening Post). He added:

"I have no patience with people who wish to be revered because they profess that pacifism plays a big part in their religion. If the internal voice they talk about which they hear so plainly were the Voice of God,

CENTRAL LONDON GROUP

Libertarian Anarchist Movement Weekly Lectures every Wednesday, 7.15 p.m. at 8 Endsleigh Gdns., Euston Rd., W.C.1. July 7th, F. A. Ridley. The Burial of the Comintern, questions, discussion. Admission free.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

LITERATURE, &c. (Cont.)

NEW VISION. Combined Spring-Summer issue out soon, 6d. Publishers apologize for delay. Annual subscription 2s. 6d. from 47 Argyle Sq., W.C.1.

QUAKERISM. Information and literature respecting the Faith and Practice of the Religious Society of Friends, free on application to the Friends' Home Service Committee, Friends' House, Euston Road, London, N.W.1.

WANTED, copy of Tolstoy's "War and Peace," any edition. What offers? BM/WMTR, London, W.C.1.

MEETINGS, &c.

BIRMINGHAM F.O.R. "The Service of Youth." James Gray will speak at Carrs Lane Chapel Library, Wed., Jul. 7, 6 p.m.

BIRMINGHAM P.P.U. Weekend School, "Whetstone," Somerset Rd., Birmingham 15. Lecturer: George M. L. Davies. Sat., Jul. 10, 3 p.m., "The Politics of Peace"; 6 p.m., "Wholesale and Retail Methods"; Sun., Jul. 11, 6.30 p.m., "Personal Pacifism."

CAPITAL—TEMPORAL AND SPIRITUAL. An open meeting in the Vestry Hall of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, Trafalgar Sq., on Mon., Jul. 5, at 6.30 p.m. Speaker, Bert Shipley; Chairman, Rev. Lewis MacLachlan. This meeting is convened by the Council of the Capital Loaning Fellowship.

FOOD RELIEF SHOP. 1 Holloway Arcade, N.7 (opp. Nag's Head), Jul. 5-17, open mornings and evenings, all day Sat. Helpers wanted. Lecture next Thurs. 8 p.m., Bernard Taylor, Central London Committee, 47 Argyle Sq., W.C.1.

JOHN HADHAM (the Rev. Dr. W. J. Parkes) will conduct an Intercession Service for the Children of Europe at Southwark Cathedral on Mon., Jul. 5, at 5.30 p.m. Collection for the Save the Children Fund.

WILLIAM MORRIS Club, 34, Tichborne St., Edgware Rd., W.2, a few minutes from Marble Arch. A social club for Socialists and progressive thinkers. Inaugural meeting at above address, Sun., Jul. 4, 6.30 p.m.

PERSONAL

COMPANION(S) wanted for whole or part of fortnight's holiday, Jul., Aug., or Sep. Walking, cycling, or climbing preferred. Box 968 PN, 3 Blackstock Rd., N.4.

CONTACT CORRESPONDENCE CLUB. A satisfactory medium for those desiring congenial pen-friendships. Particulars, stamp, Secy, PN, 19 Ty Fry Gardens, Rumney, Cardiff.

JOIN Victory Correspondence Club, 34 Honeywell Rd., S.W.11, for congenial pen-friends. Stamp.

RELIEF SERVICE UNIT (Poplar) needs volunteers for standing-by rota in case of raids. Apply Secretary, Plimsoll St., E.14.

SOLDIER (27, agnostic) desires young lady pen-friend. Interested in progressive social and pacifist views; other interests include nature study, literature and music. Box 969 PN, 3 Blackstock Rd., N.4.

WHO WILL INVITE 13-year son of Mrs. Etienne (working class), 15 St. Charles Sq., W.10, off London streets, Jul. 26-Aug. 16?

WILL COPPIN 5538 H.M. Prison, Wormwood Scrubs, W.12 (3rd sentence 12 months), Birthday Jul. 5. Cards unlimited.

SITUATIONS VACANT

ASSISTANT wanted for Breakfast Cereal Factory nr. London—some engineering knowledge or milling experience helpful. Please write details, age, salary required. Box 967 PN, 3 Blackstock Rd., N.4.

IN PEACEFUL SURROUNDINGS, vacancy occurs for pacifist on small mechanized market garden run by two C.O.s. Start pocket money with excellent prospects, live in as one of family. State if able to drive. Apply W. Turner, Moss Farm, Hightown, nr. Southport, Lancashire.

what about the Voice that some people hear that tells them to kill someone?"

Michael Tippett, director of music at Morley College, London, was sentenced at Oxted, Jun. 21, to three months' imprisonment for failing to comply with his tribunal condition of full-time ARP, NFS, or land work.

He claimed that his views did not allow him to take up such work, and called as witnesses to his character and sincerity Dr. R. Vaughan Williams, the well-known composer, and Mrs. E. M. Hubback, principal of Morley College, who is herself a member of the South-Eastern Local Tribunal.

"I think his compositions very remarkable," said Dr. Vaughan Williams, "and form a distinct national asset, and will increase the prestige of this country in the world."

CANADIAN C.O.s' OPTION

The Vancouver Daily Province for Apr. 15 carried the following news item about Canadian C.O.s:

"Conscientious objectors in 19 alternative service camps in British Columbia will have the option of working on farms and in essential industries or of remaining in camps under plans announced by Labour Minister Humphrey Mitchell at Ottawa today."

"Under an order-in-council passed on Apr. 7, farmers will pay for the labour of conscientious objectors at the rate of 35 dol. to 40 dol. per month, and industries will pay the current wage rates. The objectors themselves will receive 25 dol. a month, with board and lodging. The surplus of their earnings will be paid to the Canadian Red Cross."

"A recent return in the House of Commons showed a total of 3,401 postponements from compulsory military training on grounds of conscientious objection. On Feb. 3 there were 1,273 objectors working in alternative service camps; the other 2,128 had not been called out for alternative service because of lack of facilities to place the men at necessary work, Mr. Mitchell said."

"British Columbia operates 17 alternative service camps for forest protection. Twelve others are operated by the Mines Department (of the Federal Government and) are used in connection with such projects as national parks. Under existing regulations, 'conchie' are paid 50 cents a day and board."

DISPLAYED Advertisements. MAXIMUM space allowed: Three column-inches. LATEST TIME for copy first post Friday.

SITUATIONS VACANT (Cont.)

JUNIOR or beginner (male or female) urgently required by W. London Solicitors. Write with age, experience, and salary required to Box 948 PN, 3 Blackstock Rd., N.4.

MATRON required in Sep. for modern boarding school. Previous experience with sick children necessary. Burgess Hill School, Cranleigh, Surrey.

PACIFIST COUPLE require educated woman help; interest country life and animals. No children; small house. Apply Passavant, Newick, Sussex.

SHORTHAND-TYPIST, temporary, part-time, or full-time, wanted urgently. Christian Pacifist office, Central London. Box 966 PN, 3 Blackstock Rd., N.4.

WANTED, ATTENDANT on epileptic men and boys. Salary £70 per annum with board residence and laundry. Apply Medical Superintendent, The Homestead, Lingfield, Surrey.

WANTED for very small Rest Home, either Cook or Domestic Help. One with girl school age might suit. Salary according to experience. Box 965 PN, 3 Blackstock Rd., N.4.

SITUATIONS & WORK WANTED

CAN ANYONE OFFER adaptable, intelligent, unconditional C.O., 39, work capable of becoming progressive, preferably country? Box 964 PN, 3 Blackstock Rd., N.4.

CAN ANYONE USE labour of C.O., 23, on land or farm week commencing Jul. 9, 2 later? Inexperienced. Stan Barton, 63 Medway St., Leicester.

C.O. Exempt, M.A., 10 years' varied teaching experience, seeks teaching post. Married, one child. Box 963 PN, 3 Blackstock Rd., N.4.

GIRL PACIFIST requires market gardening or other land work, community or otherwise, if accommodation for mother possible. Previous land experience; North preferred; all offers considered. Cross, 237 School Rd., Sheffield.

HARVEST help offered full time, Aug., Sep. Board required for wife and two young children. Somerset, N. Devon coast preferred. Box 939 PN, 3 Blackstock Rd., N.4.

MARRIED MAN with young family urgently seeks farm work with good cottage. Experience milking, horses. Box 959, PN, 3 Blackstock Rd., N.4.

MASON, 43, C.O., vegetarian, son 15, nearly 6 ft., requires job farm building repairs. Had large experience plumbing, pumps water services, drive any motor vehicle, repairs agricultural implements, own welding plant, drilling machines, pipe dies and building tools. Delighted to work on land spare time. Offers suggestions; wages of secondary importance to suitable job. Box 953 PN, 3 Blackstock Rd., N.4.

PACIFIST COUPLE SEEK land or social work. Some experience of both; remuneration necessary. Box 962 PN, 3 Blackstock Rd., N.4.

WHERE TO STAY

DERBYSHIRE HILLS. Food Reform Vegetarian Guest House for happy holidays or restful recuperation; all modern comforts A. and K. S. Ludlow, The Briers, Crich, Matlock (Station: Ambergate: Tel. Ambergate 44).

SEA BATHING from holiday camp. Sites 1s tents, hut; 2s. night. Fresh eggs, milk, vegetables. Finch, Hullbridge, Essex.

WYE VALLEY. Guest house in own parkland of 150 acres. Homely atmosphere. Vegetarians and others catered for. From £8. "Lindors," St. Briavels, Glos.

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